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THE MORNING JOURNAL IS THE LEADING REPUBLICAN PAPER OF NEW MEXICO, SUPPORTING THE PRINCIPLES OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY ALL THE TIME, AND THE METHODS OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY WHEN THEY ARE RIDICULED.

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ALBUQUERQUE — NEW MEXICO

A TIME FOR THANKSGIVING.

We know of no better test or inspiration for a Sunday morning discourse, or Sunday morning thanksgiving, than is furnished by the signs which are now clearly manifest all around in the political sky of a better time coming for New Mexico, and almost at hand.

For the last ten years, with only a brief interregnum which ended about three months ago, the government of this territory has been absolutely in the hands of a political ring of gang of which Colonel Frost, of the Santa Fe New Mexican, has been the presiding genius and the brains.

Many of the weekly republican papers of the territory, and all of the republican allies with the single exception of the Morning Journal, have been mere echo of Colonel Frost's paper, without the ability of the courage to dispute anything that he might say regarding the operations of the gang of which he was the head, but ready at all times to swear that white was black, or black white, if he gave the order.

Under such conditions it is not strange that he has been able to exert a very great influence upon the political affairs of the territory, and in view of the fact that his great influence has always been upon the side of the grafters and public plunderers, it is not strange that the political reputation of this territory has become a scandal in the nostrils of decent people throughout the country, and that New Mexico has come to be regarded as the locus of the more or worse political rotteness than Pennsylvania under Quay, or New York under Tweed.

But every honest man or woman in the territory has reason to give thanks that present indications point unambiguously to the fact that the government at Washington has at last become aware of the true condition of affairs existing here, and that on this bright Sunday morning New Mexico stands in the day-break of a new era—an era of honest and decent government.

What people living anywhere under the folds of the American flag could have better or greater reason for rendering thanks to Divine Providence?

ON THE RIGHT ROAD AT LAST.

The people of San Francisco have at last found the road that leads to industrial peace. Under the call of the new mayor a great union meeting was held on Tuesday afternoon, composed of accredited delegates representing both sides of the vital problems, and reasonable men were there to speak for the cause of the employers and equally sane and reasonable men were there to represent the cause of the employed. And the most beautiful feature of the situation was the fact that upon both sides the truth-seeking demagogues were relegated to the rear. Both sides recognized the self-evident truth that the interests of salaried and labor are identical, and that need never be any trouble to arranging and maintaining industrial peace so long as the framing of terms, on both sides, shall be left to those who have sense enough to know and appreciate this invariable truth.

Thus Taylor opened the proceedings in an air of sound and interesting attitude, ready to stand by sound and conservative states, to all factions, based on common accepted theories, but also upon the experience of a long and varied life, and gathered very quickly those in the like of paying tribute to the coming together of the warring in peace. This was followed by several addresses of a general character, by gentlemen prominent in many of the various walks of life, and later my representative of the National Employers' association made remarks well-intelligent and instructive, and generally conciliatory, but the most forcible address of the day was delivered by Mr. Will J. French, on behalf of the typographical union, and he presented the liberal side of the question in terms so plain and lucid that we may believe the sound position of his reforms. Mr. French said:

"The majority of men are business men; they are either employers or employees, and one of the rays of light which is discerning eye is that one of himself will yet be found a way of peace. While we read sometimes that there is bound to be conflict under the competitive system—

that one side wants to give as little as possible and the other to get as much as possible, and that it is the old contest between the House of Have and the House of Want—yet in this progressive age there are many earnest men seeking a middle path, one bound on all sides by righteousness and fair dealing."

"It is opportune to refer to some of the gains of civilization as the result of organizations of wage earners. The trade union is far from perfect. It has been crippled—it will be criticized. Like all human institutions, it has here and there missed its purpose; it has at times violated its own principles."

"It is acknowledged that the trade union has shortened the work day and increased the wage of millions of toilers on this earth. For this work alone it is worthy of all commendation. But when added to these virtues of unionism we have to record the services performed for the common good, it will give the critic food for thought. The trade union is the mortal enemy of the sweatshop and the tenement house. It aims not merely to improve the working conditions and enable the worker to participate in the disposal of his sole capital, to wit, his labor, but the organizations of wage earners fight for the enactment of laws to prevent the child spending its years in the mine or factory, and in the face of opposition the shame of this fair land. The trade union consistently advocates the home as the place for the wife, the school as the logical daily habitat of youth, while at the same time it insists that the head of the house should receive recompense for his toil sufficient to comply with these standards of American citizenship. Is there a man or woman in this audience who objects to these planks in labor's platform?"

"Organized labor follows the biblical injunction when it demands one day's rest in seven. Countless thousands in the unskilled occupations especially have benefited by this demand commanded by God, but forgotten by the dollar seeker."

"The trade union stands sponsor for humane treatment of the fair sex. It believes that for equal work there should be equal pay, that sanitary conditions should surround employment and that unreasonable hours of labor should be reduced. When one considers that laws are fathered by the organizations of unionists throughout the land, not merely to protect themselves, but to throw safeguards around the child whose stunted growth and want of education would make the nation poorer, and the woman perhaps obliged to earn her own livelihood, it must be admitted that our aims are high."

"One way not to promote the object desired is to refuse to recognize the trade union—to talk about 'industrial freedom' and the 'open shop' as panaceas for our ills. In the first place, the advocacy of these so-called reforms comes loudest from commercial organizations and individuals who practice the opposite. The magnate or trust controller who squeezes the little man to the wall, who purchases legislatures to further his own ends, who stifles competition by the scientific methods known in this year of grace, will speak in no uncertain tone of 'freedom' when no freedom exists or can exist under our system of doing business. The closed shop is a recognized principle in law, the church and the mart. Let the man attempt to practice law who has not been admitted to the courts; or the clergyman, except as a curate, who has not subscribed to the doctrines of the pulpit he occupies to preach, and see what the result will be. The 'open shop' advocates are not altogether innocent by love of mankind in their contention."

"A SUNDAY LAW FOR HORSES.

Man is a free moral agent, and if he chooses to work seven days in the week, and wear himself out before his time, he probably deserves the reward he gets, but no horse, with good 'horse sense,' would ever be guilty of such a crime against nature, except under compulsion, and hence we take pleasure in copying with our most earnest endorsement the following plan of a contemporary in behalf of better treatment for man's most faithful servant:

"One consistent, wouldn't it be better for these gentlemen to favor the abolition of the trade restraint everywhere visible? The merger, combination, trust, card rate, cutting off of supplies, and general denial of business opportunities are evidences of knowledge on all hands of the 'closed shop' in its worst aspects. To use that term with reference to the trade union alone is erroneous. In that case it should be 'union shop' for men are welcomed to its ranks."

"The trade union movement stands for consolidation, honorable peace and voluntary arbitration. Its principles are founded on justice, and its mistakes do not merit the policy advocated by some. Industrial peace will come as a result of education, of an earnest effort to try and take the other man's point of view along with our own and of a give and take policy that has for its foundation an equal division of all that should be divided, and the differences of opinion hinged here."

"Before closing it would be fitting to refer to the success attending the arbitration contracts held by nearly all the newspapers of the United States with the International Typographical Union, whereby all differences are first taken up by a neutral board, and, failing of conciliation a national tribunal renders a verdict without the loss of one day's work or the interruption of a strike or lockout."

Hochard's Phillips says the only basis for the assumption that Machay Goldy is of sound mind is that "he gives \$10,000 a year for good roads, and declined to put his Muskrat royalties on a pension roll."

My husband says war with Japan is sure to come. Mr. Bryan, on the other hand, says there will be no war. And the Kansas City Star says, "That's about as near as the democrats can come to agreeing on anything."

A CASE OF GREAT INTEREST.

A legal controversy which is now attracting attention all over the United States is that in North Carolina, growing out of the application to a federal court, by the Southern Railway company, for an injunction to restrain the state officers from enforcing a state law regulating railway rates, on the ground that the statute referred to is unconstitutional, inasmuch as the penalties which it provides are exorbitant. And Judge Pritchard, of the federal bench, has granted, or announced his intention to grant, the prayer of the petitioner on the ground stated—that is, that the penalties which the state courts are empowered to impose for the violation of the law would mean the financial extinction of the company—and yet the acts for which these penalties may be imposed have been authorized by decree of a federal court.

In one case that has already been tried in one of the counties of the state, the state court imposed a fine of \$30,000 on the railroad company for sundry violations of the law, and then notified its agent that if he would stop selling tickets at the price that was authorized by the decree of the federal court, the judge would impose only a nominal punishment; but if he did not, the court would not say what it would do until it had received an answer from him. It is possible, declares Judge Pritchard, for this company to be sued five thousand times a day, because it sells that number of tickets daily in its intra-state business, and it could be fined \$500 in each instance; thus, by a strict and persistent enforcement of the law judgments could be obtained against the company for the sum of \$2,500,000 for each day—and that would shortly amount to a complete confiscation of its property. On the broader question of federal authority in the premises, Judge Pritchard says:

"If WE GET the News First,"—The Evening Citizen. What do you do with it?

IT IS DOUBTFUL if the attorney general's \$50,000 reparation is quoted much above that figure this week.

THERE IS A neatness and dispatch about the government method of caning which is little short of gaudy.

"WE COULD die eating enemists." Remained have demonstrated the truth of this assertion.

PERFECTO seems to be gradually gathering on the various criminals who escaped during the administration of Don Tomas.

"PRICHARD only done his duty," says the Almanac. Yes—but Prichard received some vigorous booting along the path of decline.

AN INDIANA woman who hadn't spoken to a man in seventy years died recently at the age of ninety-five. What a miserable existence!

THESE ARE many housekeepers who can heartily sympathize with the man at the Las Vegas encampment who got after the cook with a bayonet.

THE ALMANAC complains that it is "no fun" to be acting governor. Especially when a lot of those inquisitive special agents are always snooping around.

THE INSTRUMENT, twenty-four hours late, publishes in microscopic form in the least prominent corner of the paper, the fact that something is happening in Santa Fe.

"A CHANGE for the better has already taken place and this will continue right along,"—The Almanac. Apropos, probably, of the work of the government inspectors.

"AND NOW," remarks the Kansas City Journal, "it is said the government will investigate the shoe trust. This is the last." To which the Chicago Tribune replies: "Yes; this is awl."

THE ALMANAC sees the dawn of a brighter Era. For Justice in New Mexico. This reflection is likely caused by the sudden retirement of the Chicago Tribune.

ANYONE who has read Tom Sawyer knows how to get rid of warts.

"ACTING GOVERNOR James W. Baynolds has had a strenuous time of it during the past three months."—The Almanac.

In fact, it might almost be said that the acting governor has been tripping sideways.

"WHAT HAS become of the old-fashioned boy who believed that handing toads worth cause warts to grow on his hands?" asks a Texas exchange. The last we heard of him he was still trying to get rid of the warts.—True China.

ANYONE who has read Tom Sawyer knows how to get rid of warts.

"CAPTAIN CURRY's announcement that he believed it to be the policy that industrial commissions and bureaus of regents should be non-partisan is in line with republican administration precedents since 1887, except under the Hayes administration, during which such boards and commissions were established for the purpose of building up and putting in power the Hayes political machine for the glory and luster of that great reform ex-governor and during which nothing else except the non-partisan republican party principles or for that matter democratic party principles not being considered at all."—The Almanac.

And the dear old fossil has been telling that the Bureau of Immigration is "all Democrats."

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Notice for Publication.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Santa Fe, N. M.: Notice is given that Juan Martínez of Atchison, Kans., has filed notice of his intention to make trial for proof in support of his claim, etc. Homestead entry No. 448, Township 8N, Range 4E, and that said proof will be made before H. W. C. Court, at Atchison, Kans., on Aug. 1, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, the land, viz.: José de la Cruz Gallegos, José Domingo Trujillo, Carlos Gringo, José Gringo, etc. He also names the following:

Notice for Publication.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Santa Fe, N. M.: Notice is given that Ramon Padilla, son and heir of Juan de los Padillas deceased, of San Rafael, N. M., has filed notice of his intention to make trial for proof in support of his claim, etc. Homestead entry No. 448, Township 8N, Range 4E, and that said proof will be made before H. W. C. Court, at Atchison, Kans., on Aug. 1, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, the land, viz.: Rafael Padilla, Manuel Sanchez, Jose R. Chacon, and Vicente Padilla, all of San Rafael, N. M.

MANUEL R. GUERRA, Register.

Notice for Publication.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Santa Fe, N. M.: Notice is given that John W. Perry, of Atchison, Kans., has filed notice of his intention to make trial for proof in support of his claim, etc. Homestead entry No. 448, Township 8N, Range 4E, and that said proof will be made before H. W. C. Court, at Atchison, Kans., on Aug. 1, 1907.

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